THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"O house of Jacob, come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord."—ISAIAH.

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DOES NOT RELISH THAT REPORT.

WHILE Utah steadily increases in population, material wealth, and influence, the surrounding Territories do not appear to be so greatly blessed. Montana is not so attractive as it once was. Idaho has long been in the back-ground. Colorado is reported not to have more than half the population that it had ten years ago. Arizona is in a pitiable plight—its southern portion in a chronic state of anarchy, overrun with marauding Indians and rascally Mexican banditti, and its Legislature contemplating the contracting of a public debt of $200,000. Nevada has been losing population of late years, notwithstanding Comstock and White Pine, and notwithstanding the repeated hungry stealings of Nevada from Utah, and is overwhelmed with debt and eaten up with taxes. The last acquisition of Nevada from Utah is actually resulting in the rapid depopulation of the district acquired, so that Nevada is really a blight upon the country, while Utah is a blessing. Indeed Utah stands peerless among the Territories—free from debt; rising in population, wealth, honor, and influence; with an industrious, intelligent, sober, moral, orderly, law-abiding, peace-loving people, not given up to the worship of material success, or gold, or wine, or whisky, or women, but given to the intelligent increase of life and the careful cultivating and cherishing of the virtues thereof; and beginning to be envied and desired of all men.

Most of the Nevada papers are opposed to the union, at least to the forcible union, of Nevada and Utah. The Territorial *Enterprise* is in favor of the project, *nolens volens*, and a Virginia City lady correspondent of a San Francisco paper tells what is understood to be the reason. She says the *Enterprise* "is popularly supposed to be in the interest of the bank ring, who are quietly advocating the annexation of Utah to Nevada." As might have been expected, that paper truculently stigmatizes the Report of the Nevada Senate Committee, published in last week's STAR, terming that Report "a remarkable paper," "a religious essay, prefaced with a glowing account of the moral, intellectual, and financial condition of Utah," "a crazy report," "little else than a special plea for polygamy," and, says the sagacious *Enterprise*, "it would take some proof to convince us that it was not prepared under the eye and dictation of Brigham Young." If the *Enterprise* really thinks so, it should see that the thought is an excellent argument in favor of the Report, because if Brigham Young has sufficient influence now to dictate, or

determine the character of, the action of Nevada senatorial committees, how far would his influence extend in the Nevada Legislature if 100,000 Mormons were thrown into that State?

The *Deseret News* makes some excellent remarks upon the comments of the *Enterprise*—

"We are glad to find men in the Nevada Senate who can rise so far above popular prejudice and unreasonable clamor as to make a truthful, straightforward and conscientious report upon a subject with which the 'Mormons' and their doctrines are connected. It is one of the most healthy signs of the times to see men who hold political position, like the gentlemen who acted upon this committee, have the courage to tell the truth about a people so much traduced and misrepresented as are the citizens of Utah, when there is such a temptation to join in vilifying and denouncing them and their practices. Instead of being offended at the presentation of such a report and finding fault with its authors, the *Enterprise* should congratulate the State upon having men in its service who have such a sense of justice that they will discharge their duty fearlessly and uprightly when they know that by so doing an outcry will be raised against them. The statement of the *Enterprise* that it would take some proof to convince it that the report was not prepared under the eye and dictation of Brigham Young, surprises us. We always supposed that there were truthful, reliable men in Nevada, who could make a correct statement of facts, without being under the necessity of having recourse to President Young to dictate them in its preparation. The *Enterprise* appears to have a very low opinion of its people."

Nevada is evidently in very bad circumstances, and it is certain that some of her people would be very glad if Utah would help her out of her unpleasant pickle, liquidate her liabilities, that is, pay her debts, and supply her with money *ad libitum* for further extravagant expenditure, though those people go a very vicious way to procure that help, and they manifestly would do all they could to prevent Utah from having any credit for the redeeming help she might extend to Nevada.

It verily seems to us that Utah will have to save the other Territories yet, if it does not have to save the whole Union. Nevada, notwithstanding her stinking pride, dirty nose, and bedraggled garments, is half ready now to cling to the skirts of better behaved and better conditioned Utah and say, "I will eat mine own bread and wear mine own apparel, only let me be called by thy name, if thou wilt not be called by mine, to take away my reproach" (that is, clear off my debts and save me from the disgrace of failure). When Nevada is a little more humble, that question will be more ripe for serious consideration. Meantime let her wipe her nose, wash her face and her apparel, mend her manners, improve her behavior, set her house in order, deport herself decently, and in various other obvious ways prepare herself for the society of her superiors, if she really desires to sustain intimate relations with Utah.

J. J.

EXTRACTS FROM A UNITARIAN SERMON.

Rev. John C. Kimball, of Beverly, Mass., Unitarian, preached in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, Feb. 5. Among other good things he said—

"His thanks were due for the invitation, so cordially and generously given, to be present and take part in the services of the occasion, and especially to speak upon his own Unitarian faith. It was a liberality he could find in but very few of the other churches of the country, his denomination, like their own, being counted heretical and outside the pale of Christian fellowship—one bond of sympathy between them, even if there were no others. He would accept the invita-

tion in the same spirit in which it was given, speaking freely, clearly and decidedly concerning his own views, but courteously with reference to others, and in true charity, which the Apostle to the Gentiles placed higher up than any faith.

"But while every religion must have a belief, it is not this which is the chief thing. To be religious is not to know the doctrines about God and Christ and goodness, but to know the things themselves, to come into direct, immediate communion with them.

"It is a personal matter, not a robe woven for us that can be put on; not the merits of Christ transferred to our account; but what each soul must have for itself, have as a part of its own inmost being. We are saved indeed by the mercy of God, that mercy revealed through Jesus Christ, that mercy and paternal love of which the parable of the Prodigal Son is forevermore such a glorious exponent.

"It is something which pertains to the whole man; not a medicine, not a salvation merely; but a large and wholesome growth; a sweet and all-pervading influence; a plant having its root indeed in the spiritual nature, but which twines and spreads and blooms and bears its wondrous fruit in every part of our being, down even to our finger ends.

"It is here that men oftentimes make a great mistake. They have separated religion from manhood. The best saints have been too often the meanest and the littlest men, and a company of church members the most disagreeable fellowship into which a person could get on earth. It is one of those things which has tended to give religion such a bad name among genial, hearty, whole-souled men.

"It is unjust. The great object of religion is to fill out and complete our manhood. No person can be a whole saint and at the same time only half a man. Religious fellowship implies as much as anything else to be a really good fellow. And the time shall come at last when the best Christian shall mean always and everywhere the best man.

"Again, it pertains not only to the whole man, but to the whole life, to the present, earthly, material life as much as to any other. It is often taught as if its chief end were to secure our future well-being. Prepare to die, prepare to meet thy God, prepare for eternity, we are told. It is a partial view. The foremost duty is to prepare to live, prepare for earth, prepare for time, and then the dying and eternity and heaven will take care of themselves. The place where we are to meet God is not some far-off future, but right here. He liked the 'Mormon' faith in its recognition that God was not merely a being of history, nor one who had shut the volume of revelation, but a God of to-day, one who had still a living speech for his children, and to whom they could go in every trial and emergency. We need him and need religion now quite as much as we ever shall again. Life is full of toil, and struggle, and sorrow, and foes.

"And as it pertains to all life, so it pertains to all human interests. It is not to be confined to the Church and Sunday and worship, but it is to be spread out into the street, and through the week, and all over the family, the market, and the workshop. A true religion makes a man not only a good worshiper, but a good worker; not only a good saint, but a good carpenter, blacksmith, farmer, lawyer or trader; not only a good church member, but a good husband, father, brother, citizen and friend. There is no human interest that is not divine; no honest occupation that is not concerned somehow in building up the kingdom of God. One of the best things he had seen in this community was the way in which religion was woven into every sphere of life, and made the foundation not of the Church alone, but of all society, even of their pleasures and amusements. It was a grand principle. The religion that a man could not take with him to the theatre and the dance, and to every place where he was going to have a good time, was not the religion of Christ, and one that he could, one that would help him there, whatever its errors might be, must have something real at its core.

"Finally, religion was a thing of hope—hope not for one or two of

God's children, but for all. It was the only thing that could solve the problem of this present life, give it any meaning or beauty, and light up with splendor the mighty future. It was the foe of all wrong, sin and degradation, and it had in it at last the promise of the triumph of all good. Christ was to put all enemies under his feet; that is, all sin, wrong, and woe, for they were his real enemies, and God be all in all. He believed in punishment, future punishment, punishment as long as there should be sin; believed there was only one way of salvation, that of repentance and faith; but believed in the omnipotence of love; believed that righteousness was mightier than wrong."

THAT MARSHAL WANTS MONEY.

(*From the Deseret News, Feb. 24.*)

There has been a rumor floating around the city for a short time back, to the effect that the Department at Washington is not disposed to look favorably upon the bills of expenses which have been forwarded from this Territory for holding Courts here. The attempts which have been lately made to rule our Territorial Courts and officers out of existence, are well known to our citizens. The authors of these attempts thought the plan a splendid one, and well-calculated to fix the "Mormons." So proud was one of the *chief* actors of his course in the matter, that he is said to have written a letter to President Grant, informing him that he had found it necessary to render a decision by which the "Mormon Attorney-General" was turned out of Court, and all criminal prosecutions were thrown into the hands of the U.S. Attorney. Not content with writing such a letter, if he did write it, he had to get one of his blowers and strikers to publish that he had done so in a correspondence to an Eastern paper, afraid, probably, that the fact that he corresponded with so eminent a man as President Grant should not come to light any other way! All the glory there is to be obtained by making such a parade of contemptible meanness and low spite the author is, of course, welcome to. If it be a satisfaction to a man to publish his own intolerance, illiberality and injustice, we suppose that, in a free country like this, he should have it. But it seems that the Department at Washington does not feel, at present at least, like paying them for these high-handed proceedings. The next plan will be, we suppose, to get Congress to take pity on them and do something for their relief; and then ——— well; we shall see what Congress will do. In connection with this subject, a correspondence between the Auditor of Public Accounts for this Territory and the Attorney-General, which we publish in another column, will possess some interest.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Hon. Z. Snow, Attorney-General for U.T. Dear Sir—M. T. Patrick, Esq., U.S. Marshal, has applied to me for funds to pay the expenses of the District Court for this Territory, such as witness fees, expenses of arresting and boarding prisoners, serving notices on jurors, &c., &c. As this is the first time in the history of the Territory that a United States Marshal has asked for Territorial funds to disburse in payment of expenses of District Courts on Territorial business or otherwise, grave doubts have arisen in my mind as to whether, in the face of existing facts, which I will endeavor to enumerate in part, I can be justified in acceding to Marshal Patrick's request under any circumstances by issuing warrants on the Territorial Treasury as above contemplated. As you are the legal adviser of Territorial officers, I have concluded to lay the matter before you and solicit your legal opinion on the subject before proceeding any farther.

In the first place, "An act in relation to Marshals and Attorneys," approved March 3, 1852, section 1, reads as follows—"Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that a Marshal shall be elected by a joint vote of both houses of the Legislative Assembly, whose term of office shall be one year, unless sooner removed *by the Legislative Assembly*, or until his successor is *elected* and qualified. Said Marshal shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take an oath of office, and file bonds with securities in the penal sum of not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, which bond, with securities, is to be approved by the Secretary of the Territory and filed in his office." And in "An act prescribing the term of certain officers and designating where their bonds shall be filed," approved January 19, 1866, it is declared, "and shall give bonds with approved security, to the acceptance of the Auditor of Public Accounts, which bonds shall be filed in his office."

There are no bonds given by U.S. Marshal Patrick on file in this office. In the second place in the Organic Act, "or an Act to establish a Territorial government for Utah," approved September 9, 1850, section 8, it is declared, "and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly *or shall hold any office* under the Government of said Territory." If a United States officer cannot "hold any office under the government of said Territory," by what legal authority could I approve and file Marshal Patrick's bonds in my office, even were he disposed to give bonds to the people of the Territory? And if I could not approve and file his bonds under the provisions of existing laws and the "Organic Act," how could I legally answer his requisitions for funds to pay expenses of courts, when he is under no responsibility or obligation to the people of the Territory for the disbursement of those funds, or for "the faithful discharge of his duties?"

There is a further difficulty in the way of my issuing Auditor's Warrants on the Treasury to pay expenses of courts on Marshal Patrick's requisition, which is this—In the Territorial Appropriation Bill, approved February 18, 1870, the section setting apart funds for the payment of expenses of courts reads as follows—"A contingent fund to be drawn by J. D. T. McAllister, Territorial Marshal, on vouchers to be approved by the Auditor of Public Accounts, or so much thereof as may be necessary," &c. Now, as this is the only fund against which the Auditor can draw for expenses of Courts, under the said Appropriation Bill, and as it is therein declared that the said fund or so much thereof as may be necessary is "to be drawn by J. D. T. McAllister, Territorial Marshal," I cannot see that any discretion is left the Auditor in the premises, but that the funds, if drawn at all, must be drawn by J. D. T. McAllister, Territorial Marshal, on vouchers to be approved by the Auditor of Public Accounts."

Being very desirous that no act of mine shall expose me to the merited and just censure of the Legislative Assembly, who are the representatives of the people, I appeal to your honor, and solicit your legal opinion on the subject named herein for my future guidance and protection, and trust that you will favor me at as early a day as possible.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. CLAYTON,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

Salt Lake City, July 23, 1870.

Attorney General's Office,
Salt Lake City, July 27, 1870.

Hon. Wm. Clayton, Auditor of Public Accounts. Sir—Your communication of the 23rd inst. is before me. You say that you have been applied to by M. T. Patrick, Esq., U.S. Marshal, for funds to pay the expenses of the District Court of this Territory, such as witnesses' fees, expenses of arresting and boarding prisoners, serving notices on jurors, etc., etc., and say, this is the first time in the history of the Territory that the U.S. Marshal has asked for Territorial funds to disburse in payment of such expenses. You ask whether or not, under exist-

ing facts, you can be justified in complying with Marshal Patrick's request. You call my attention to sundry laws of the Legislature of Utah. To answer your inquiries it will be proper for me to examine the laws of the United States in connection with the Statutes of Utah to which my attention has been called.

Congress, by an act approved September 24, 1789, entitled "An act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States"—see Statutes at Large, vol. 1, page 87—after providing for the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts, and dividing the United States into circuits and districts, provided, in section 27, "a Marshal shall be appointed in and for each district, whose duty it shall be to attend the District and Circuit Courts when sitting therein, and also the Supreme Court in the district in which that court shall sit, and to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him and *issued under the authority of the United States*. And, before he enters upon the duties of his office, he shall become bound, for the faithful performance of the same, before the Judge of the District Court of the United States, with two good and sufficient sureties, inhabitants and freeholders of such district, to be approved by the District Judge, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and shall take before said Judge the following oath—I———— do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute all lawful precepts directed to the Marshal of the District of———— *under the authority of the United States* and true returns make," &c., &c.

Another Act of Congress, approved April 10, 1806—sec. 2, Statutes at Large, page 372—in giving further rules concerning these bonds, says, "the bonds heretofore given or which may be hereafter given by the Marshal of any district for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, shall be filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the District Court or Circuit Court sitting within the District for which such Marshal shall have been appointed, and copies thereof, certified by the Clerk under the seal of the said court, shall be competent evidence in any court of justice."

By an Act of Congress, approved May 8, 1792—see 2. Statutes at Large, page 277—provisions are made for defraying the expenses of the United States Courts, and the United States Marshal is made the disbursing officer. It is therein provided, after stating what expenses shall be paid and included in the Marshal's account, in which the expenses of the Territorial Courts when exercising their jurisdiction in cases not arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States are not included, and therefore excluded, and the same, having been examined and certified by the court, or one of the judges of it in which the services shall have been rendered, shall be passed in the usual manner at and the amount thereof paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

By the Act of Congress, approved Feb. 26, 1853, relating to fees of officers—see Statutes at Large, vol. 10, page 158, sec. 3—it is made the duty of the Marshal, among other U.S. officers, to report semi-annually to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose office his accounts are to be examined.

Sec. 10 of the act to establish a Territorial government for Utah, approved Sep. 9, 1850, after providing for the judicial power of the Territory, among which are a Supreme Court and District Court, says, "Each of the said District Courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States." And by sec. 10 of the same act, found in Utah Statutes, page 27, it is enacted that there shall be a Marshal appointed who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts *when exercising their jurisdiction as Circuit and District Courts* of the United States; he shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as the Marshal of the District Court for the present Territory of Oregon.

From the foregoing provisions of the United States laws, which contain all that have any bearing on the questions submitted to me by you that I have been able to find, I have no difficulty in holding that the Marshal

of the United States is not required by any of them to file a bond with you and give any surety whatever to the Territory for the faithful disbursement of any funds with which he may be intrusted by you. When a law of the United States has provided the manner of the qualifying of the Marshal, and the giving of bonds with the place of recording and preserving them, and prescribing his duties as they have done as these provisions show, it is equal to saying that these are all, that more shall not be required and that less will not do. He is amenable to the power that appointed him, and must account to the officers which their laws direct and none others. I do not intend by this to be understood that he may not be and cannot be made civilly liable for official delinquency to individuals.

With the provisions of the 8th sec. of the Organic Act, which says that no person holding commission or appointment under the United States, shall hold any office under the government of the Territory, I could not anticipate finding any law of this Territory making the United States Marshal its officer; but I will examine and see.

By the Act of Utah, entitled "An act in relation to Marshals and Attorneys," approved March 3, 1852—see Utah laws, page 38—it is provided that a Marshal shall be elected by the joint vote of both houses of the Legislative Assembly, whose term of office shall be, &c., &c. He shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take an oath of office and file bonds with sureties in the penal sum of not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, which bond and securities are to be approved by the Secretary of the Territory and filed in his office.

The act of Jan. 19, 1866, by you referred to—see Utah laws, page 227, sec. 1—requires the Territorial Marshal to file his bond at your office and to your acceptance. Sec. 5 of the act before referred to, relating to the Territorial Marshal, see Utah laws, page 38, requires him to execute all orders or processes of the Supreme Courts or District Courts in all cases arising under the laws of the Territory, and such other duties as the Executive may direct, or may be required by law pertaining to the duties of his office. The act referred to by you, relating to the appropriation for court expenses, is evidently in accordance with past usage, and was intended by the Legislative Assembly to be drawn and expended by the Territorial Marshal, he being an officer amenable to the Territorial Government, but even he could not draw the money except on vouchers approved at your office.

I must, therefore, say by the Territorial Marshal as I said by the United States Marshal, that what the law requires of him he must do, neither more nor less is necessary, and the same applies to yourself.

You must draw orders as the law directs, and in favor of the one who is authorized by law to receive them, and to none others. This will leave the consequences to the Territorial Government, from whom you received your election, and which passed the law. It will also leave the United States Marshal to refer the matter to the Government of the United States, from whom he received his authority as U.S. Marshal.

Yours truly,

Z. SNOW.

The Germans are astonished that the French wont kiss and be friends.

As modern civilization has become complex, government has become inefficient; private forces are everywhere escaping the control of the public authority, or even making it their instrument and puppet; and we are all reaping the effect of a half organized, hap-hazard social life. Labor and capital suffer together; morals suffer; all the high interests of civilization suffer. Therefore, to the patriot, the moralist, the philanthropist, and to every man capable of seeking a true welfare for all, I give again this counsel—Stop the leaks of our commercial, political, social life. And when I see a party flying a banner with this inscription, "Honesty shall be protected," I shall think we are getting our faces set in the right direction.—"Rev. David A. Wasson, Boston, U.S."

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1871.

HELP FOR EMIGRATION.—A very general impression appears to prevail among the Saints in this Mission that some pecuniary assistance will be extended by the Saints in Zion to accelerate the deliverance of the poor Saints in Europe this season. More or less is done every year to assist in this great and good work, and undoubtedly something will be done this year also, publicly or privately or both, that is, by public donations or by individuals sending for their friends or by both measures. It may be that a special effort will be made in Zion to assist the emigration this season, but we have received no official intimation to that effect, consequently we cannot say that such will be the case. Our way might not be the best way, but if we had our way, so far as our judgment goes at the present time, every worthy Saint in Britain would be gathered the present season. Should we stop at that? No, but we should extend our charity to every worthy Saint in the European Mission, and probably to many who were not so worthy, in the hope that they might increase in good works through being transferred to a new position, with new surroundings, and subject to new conditions and circumstances. This, however, may not be, and very likely is not, exactly the way the Lord designs to work, but, whether it is or not, we must submit to his will, as being the very best thing we can do. We are ready to unite our faith and our hope with the faith and hope of the thousands of Saints in Europe that something more than ordinary will be done for their emigration this season. Yet, although faith is an excellent thing, we should not give wings to our hopes so freely as to let them greatly transcend the bounds of probability, nor suffer our feelings to be so highly wrought upon as to carry us so far away from the sober realities of our position, that it would kill us, figuratively speaking, or at least materially weaken our confidence in the Almighty and his great work, for us to get back again to the hard, stubborn facts of our every-day life. The gathering is a great and vitally important work, and should be attended to promptly and earnestly in its time and season, but it does not comprehend the whole of our duties, it is not the first and the last of the work that is before us. Other duties present themselves for our attention, and must be performed, if we accomplish our salvation and be accounted worthy of an exaltation in the presence of God.

In order that our expectations of assistance may not be raised to an immoderate height, we may consider that the Saints in Zion have much to do. The opponents of the work of God, at times, gather as well as the Saints, prowling and howling around them, watching for possible prey, like a pack of hungry wolves around a flock of sheep, and it costs something in time, thought, labor, and means to keep the wolves off, so that they injure the flock as little as possible. The gathered Saints have to plan and labor to support them-

selves, just as necessarily as the Saints in the world have to plan and labor to support themselves. Zion is built up by thought and labor, or we might rather say by labor of mind and body. When a company of Saints gather to Zion, they have to go to work to provide necessaries and comforts for themselves and their families. There are cities and towns to be laid out, houses to be built, farms and gardens to be made and fenced and cultivated, orchards to be planted, manufactories and other businesses to be established and carried on, roads to be made, bridges to be built, canals and various watercourses to be dug, a vast amount of work of many kinds has to be done, in addition to the Elders going among the nations to preach the Gospel and gather the Saints yet left in Babylon. The fact that, notwithstanding these heavy labors, large amounts of money are yearly sent to the old world to help away the poor Saints, redounds greatly to the credit of their brethren and sisters in Zion.

There are other things which we might consider, and those things are that for the last two or three years money has been very scarce in Utah, and the brethren there have been endeavoring to purchase Government titles to their lands, which has swallowed large sums. It is necessary that many of the farms and other lands in the Territory be paid for to the Government by next June, or else they will be subject to be squatted on and paid for and owned by hungry and unprincipled speculators, who are ever on the watch to take mean technical advantage of the poor, the unfortunate, and the dilatory. To pay for these lands by the proper time, in conjunction with the discharge of other current duties, will tax all the energies of many of our brethren who have settled and spent time, labor, and means in improving them, and the endeavor must curtail, if it does not entirely prevent, the efforts of those brethren, at least numbers of them, to assist the poor to emigrate, for it seem even more desirable that the Saints in Zion secure valid titles to their lands than that the Saints in Babylon be gathered therefrom this year, however desirable this latter object may be.

Notwithstanding all this, there is one crumb of comfort, a good large crumb too, for us who remain ungathered in Babylon, and that is, that money is becoming more plentiful in Utah, and owing to the mining excitement concerning that Territory the prospects appear to be favorable, as President Young said in his late letter, that it will become still more plentiful. Thereby, not only may our brethren in Zion obtain more readily the much needed means to purchase their lands, but there will be no sin in us hoping that they will be also enabled to obtain means to assist in some degree the emigration of the poor, and thus the Lord may again overrule, as he has done so many times before, for the good of his people and for the advancement of his work, what the adversaries of the work hope and expect will become instrumental in its overthrow and in the affliction of his Saints.

As the Saints in Zion have upon their shoulders so much labor, and as, notwithstanding, they really do considerable to assist the emigration, the Saints in these countries will be forward to perceive the propriety and the advantage of setting their own shoulders to the wheel with renewed energy and diligence, to endeavor to help on their own deliverance to the utmost possible extent. After all is said and done, self-help is really very satisfactory help—it makes people feel that they are somebody, and really can do something, God helping them.

J. J.

ORIGIN OF MAN.—Mr. Darwin, in his *Descent of Man*, thus summarizes the results of his researches—

"By considering the embryological structure of man—the homologies which he presents with the lower animals—the rudiments which he retains—and the reversions to which he is liable, we can partly recall in imagination the former condition of our early progenitors; and can approximately place them in their proper position in the zoological series. We thus learn that man is descended from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits, and an inhabitant of the Old World. This creature, if its whole structure had been examined by a naturalist, would have been classed amongst the Quadrumana, as surely as would the common and still more ancient progenitor of the Old and New World monkeys. The Quadrumana and all the higher mammals are probably derived from an ancient marsupial animal, and this through a long line of diversified forms, either from some reptile-like or some amphibian-like creature, and this again from some fish-like animal. In the dim obscurity of the past we can see that the early progenitor of all the Vertebrata must have been an aquatic animal, provided with branchiæ, with the two sexes united in the same individual, and with the most important organs of the body (such as the brain and heart) imperfectly developed. This animal seems to have been more like the larvæ of our existing marine Ascidians than any other known form."

Here it is seen that Mr. Darwin has arrived at the conclusion that we can "partly recall in imagination" only, the former condition of our early progenitors, which condition he thinks was that of a sort of hairy monkey, before then "probably" a sort of kangaroo or oppossum, before then a snake, lizard or crocodile, before then a fish, before then "in the dim obscurity of the past" a water animal with both sexes in one, which "seems to have been" some sort of marine larvæ.

Thus, by the help of "imagination," "must have been," "probable derivations," "dim obscurity of the past," induction, generalization, etc., Mr. Darwin presents his theory of man's ancestry, although he acknowledges that "we do not know under what forms or how life originated in this world." That is the fact, Mr. Darwin does not know, neither does he go the way to know, and his theory of the origin, descent, or ascent of man rests largely upon conjecture. "Imagination" and "probability" and "dim obscurity" are great helps in the construction of theories, especially when, after all, we have to confess that "we do not know."

HOW EVER CAN THEY ENDURE IT?—Various United States papers have regretted that nothing could be done with Utah last session of Congress. Yes, it is a dreadful thing, isn't it? Wonder how those virtuous States manage to stand it! It must vex their righteous souls tremendously! New York, for instance, with its immaculate judiciary. Above all, Washington, D.C., or rather Columbia Ter., with its profanity, its swarms of place hunters, its crowds of lobbyists, and its herds of kept mistresses and *demi monde* generally.

BOOK NOTICES.—We have for sale Volumes IV to XVIII of the STAR bound (second-hand), single copy 2s. 6d.; also Volumes XXIX to XXXII, unbound, single Volume 4s., or bound in half calf, 1s. 9d. extra; Volumes I to VI of the *Journal of Discourses*, unbound 3s.; also Volumes XII and XIII, 4s., or, bound, 1s. extra. The above can be had by applying through our Book Agents.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

Birmingham, March 16, 1871.

President Horace S. Eldredge.

Dear Brother—Having just returned from a tour round Worcestershire and Herefordshire and some other portions of the Birmingham Conference, I thought it my duty to write and let you know the condition of the Saints. As a general thing they are feeling well and desiring to live more humble, as they see the time is near when the judgments of God will be poured out upon the nations. Many of the Saints are very poor and have had to suffer for lack of the necessaries of life this winter through the severe frosts.

The people in this part of the vineyard seem to have a spirit of hatred towards the Saints and also to the Gospel which the Saints offer to them. It seems to me when the servants of God first came to this land with the words of life and salvation, and declared the acceptable year of the Lord, many people were ready to receive their testimony, thousands were baptized, and the power of God was made manifest amongst them to overflowing. More or less persecution followed from that time to the present, chiefly manifested through Christian ministers and reverend divines, and the Lord has withdrawn his Spirit from the people, so that they have been dwindling into darkness, and it seems as though the whole world are falling into infidelity as fast as time can take them.

The Elders declare their willingness to go out with brother Smith and myself, as soon as the weather will permit, and warn the people. I am well in health. I feel well in the Gospel, never better, and desire by the help of the Lord to discharge every duty faithfully.

With kind regards to sister Eldredge, brother Jaques, and all in the Office, in which brother Smith joins, I remain as ever yours truly,

JOSEPH ARGYLE.

A COWARDLY AND INFAMOUS POLICY.

Civilized and Christian nations boast greatly of their progress and enlightenment, but it does seem sometimes as if they can deliberately and cold bloodedly perpetrate crimes against the laws of God, paralleling in wickedness and unmitigated baseness anything recorded of heathen nations. It is also frequently urged how much superior is the status of woman in civilized countries, but, notwithstanding, there are things done, and with the sanction of the law, in such countries, as cannot be exceeded in viciousness and sheer brutality by the veriest savages. These Christian nations, so far from following the teachings of the Author of Christianity, evince a peculiar, determined, and most cowardly aptness at visiting upon women, even when in the most delicate, tender, and pitiable conditions, the most fiendish cruelty, as, among other readily adducible instances, witness the following from the New York *Tribune*—

"Pharoah was always supposed to have found out a rather rough way of checking the superfluous pauper population when he ordered the midwives to choke off every Hebrew man-child that found its unlucky way into the world; but John Bull has taken the hint from him and improved on it. It appears that the lower class of women (British subjects) in Gibraltar

are largely intermarried with Spaniards, and, to prevent the increase of "aliens," any such woman on being found *enceinte*, is driven by law off the Rock, to take refuge in Spain, Morocco, or the sea, which she pleases; and as the women are, as a rule, wretchedly poor, one refuge is as short a road usually to the grave as the other. In case of disregard of this statute, the husbands and wives are instantly banished the city, their homes broken up, and in many cases starvation ensues. Bishop Scandella reports, during the last year, 'many hundreds of families foully wronged by this law,' and, as a consequence of it, that 'the marriage ceremony has come to be almost given up among this class; and, on the other hand, many infants born in secret are destroyed by their parents to insure their own safety.' We have not yet heard whether the English Government means to try this experiment, if successful, on a large scale at home on its pauper overplus."

UTAH NEWS.

The following are from the *Deseret News* to March 1—

The improvement of the side walks in East Temple Street was in agitation.

A co-operative herd was under organization in Salt Lake County, shares $25 each, R. V. Morris, Secretary.

A very satisfactory examination of the pupils under the tuition of Misses Ida and Mary E. Cook at the Social Hall came off Feb. 22.

Lecture by Elder David Candland on Familiar Subjects, in the Tenth Ward meeting-house, Feb. 20. Tenth Ward choir party Feb. 21.

The *News* urges the establishment of a Life Insurance Society in Utah. Home life and fire insurance societies would be a great blessing.

A new meeting-house in course of erection at Manti. Four well-supported day schools and a Sunday school there, also fortnightly lectures on astronomy by Professor Barton.

Judge McKean is mad again about the naturalization of polygamists. He uses Roman common law now as a battering ram. Did he ever hear of the bull charging the locomotive?

Brother Willet Harded wrote from Kamas Prairie Feb. 21. The present was the mildest winter known there, cattle doing well on the range all winter, settlers pulling down the old fort, to build a larger and handsomer.

The *News* gives a cure for rheumatism—40 common pepper corns, taken as pills. If no relief is found, take forty more the next day. This is said to never fail. Surely eighty pepper corns ought to remove any reasonable pain.

A snow slide in Silver Fork, between Big and Little Cottonwood, killed Nephi Brigham Fretwell and buried Andrew Hildebrand, though the latter was got out in an hour, only slightly injured. The men were asleep at the time.

In addition to 240 stands of bees, brother Wm. D. Roberts had imported some Chester White, Berkshire, and Magie grunters, a trio of Summatra Game pheasants, and three and a half dozen of States quails, the quails to be turned loose on the ranges.

Elder Robert Smith wrote from Paris, Bear Lake, Feb. 22. Snow fell from the 14th to the 18th, leaving it one to two feet deep. The Parisians were getting out rock for a new Tabernacle 100 by 50 feet, to be completed early. Good health prevalent.

Elders Henry G. Boyle and Thomas E. Daniels, of Payson, were about to leave on a preaching mission to the Southern States. The new meeting-house

and the City Hall at Payson were progressing finely, co-operative farming, herding and dairying were doing well.

Brother Albert Merrill, at the Theatre, was the victim of a painful accident. A big gun in a sea duel hung fire, and afterwards it didn't, Albert getting the charge in the back of his right hand. Not seriously hurt. Guns are always suspicious, they are liable to go off, loaded or unloaded.

Brother Octave Ursenbach died of lung disease at Salt Lake City, Feb. 25. He was born at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1832, he obeyed the Gospel in 1854, emigrated to Utah in 1858, and returned last year from a mission to his native land, which he filled with honor and credit. He was a man of culture and refinement, and a worthy citizen, lamented most by those who knew him best.

Young Ladies' Retrenchment party at the 14th Ward Hall, Feb. 22. An excellent time. Among the guests were Presidents B. Young and D. H. Wells, Elders John Taylor and Wilford Woodruff. A "retrenchment supper" was prepared for the guests, "very inviting." No doubt. "Committee of Arrangements—Misses Julia Horne, Sophia Taylor, Georgia Fox, Jennie Seaman, Harriet Taylor, Bulah Beattie, Mary Pratt. Mr. H. P. Richards, Floor Manager."

Elder E. Stevenson wrote to the *News* from St. George Feb. 13. Brother Walter E. Dodge had many fine bearing pear, apple, peach, and fig trees, 4000 grape vines, from which he gathered last year 30 tons of grapes. He had 3,500 gallons of wine in his cellar. Brother Stevenson says, "At Beaver City, the Female Relief Society have put up a nice brick building, upon a well-fenced lot, all paid for, and expect to raise means to gather quite a number of their poor sisters from Babylon." That's the way.

The Davis County Co-operative Stock Institution was organized Feb. 22; capital, $1,000,000; President, Thomas S. Smith; Vice-President, Anson Call; Secretary, Arthur Stayner; Treasurer, William S. Muir; Directors, Horton D. Haight, W. R. Smith, Christopher Layton, John W. Hess, Edward Phillips, John Ford, sen., Henry Tingey; Superintendent, H. D. Haight; Appraisers of Horses, T. S. Smith, Ozias Kilburn, William Atkinson, John S. Smith; Appraisers of Cattle, C. Layton, Wm. R. Smith, J. W. Hess, John Stoker; Appraisers of Sheep, John Ford, sen., Edmund Webb, D. A. Miller, Jessie N. Perkins.

The following are from the *Ogden Junction* to March 1—

Late snows had stopped the lumber mills.

The *Junction* advocates more mutton. Even the printers like it.

A Washington's birth-day ball at Woodmansee's hall Feb. 22. Bad weather but good time.

Dr. Anderson wrote from Portage, Malad, Feb. 22. A beautiful, spring-like winter, but five inches of snow Feb. 21. Stock looking fine, everybody in good spirits, great mining and farming prospects in the spring.

Milla G. Huntsman wrote from Fillmore, Feb. 17, to James McGaw. The body of Richard Hodges was found dead, by Orange Warner, sen., about nine miles out of Fillmore, Feb. 15. Deceased was supposed to have come to his death by falling from a wagon and the horses kicking him on the head.

J. S. McDonald wrote that he had tested several samples of Salt Lake salt, which he found to be clean and very sweet; that it was superior to any he had ever handled in the Atlantic States, and infinitely superior to any produced on the Pacific coast; that an extensive demand for Salt Lake salt would be created for the Pacific fisheries; and that, when a railroad should be built, a healthy trade would arise between Salt Lake and Puget Sound.

The *Junction*, copying from the STAR the birth of a son of John H. and Mary Ann Clemetshaw, takes the opportunity to say, "Which are we to

copy—John, Mary Ann, or the baby? If the baby is fine, healthy, and the very picture of his father, there are lots of copies in Ogden." We don't know what John, Mary Ann, or the baby will say about it, but, so far as we are concerned, if "you pays your money," you "takes your choice."

The following are from the *Salt Lake Herald* to March 1—

Ex-Gov. Vaughan would practice law at Salt Lake.

Ten to twelve feet of snow in Little Cottonwood Cañon.

Proper attention to land titles was urged, to head off land-shark speculators.

Centreville had a Washington's birth-day ball in the Social Hall of that place.

Large quantities of onions and other vegetables were arriving from California. Much pork also from the East.

The *Herald* has learned to spell MILLENNIAL with two ns, and is pardonably proud of the achievement. Success to the *Herald*.

Five million feet of Sierra Nevada lumber are said to have been sold in Utah in 1870, and twenty-five million feet are expected to be sold there in 1871.

A snow-plow, invented by C. L. Ericsson, weighing 20,000 lbs., and made by P. W. Gates, of the Chicago Eagle Works, had arrived at the U.C. depot.

Silas Richards says the stacks and outbuildings of Rufus Forbush and the stable and hay of Foster Greenwood of Union were burned, Feb. 21, the fire coming from the chimney of the dwelling of Rufus Forbush.

"J." wrote from St. George, Feb. 16, that seven deaths had recently occurred in that city from the measles, and much sickness prevailed from that disease. The settlers from the Muddy were "rapidly closing up and arriving, and departing for their new localities in a better and more luxurious region eastward."

The *Herald* thinks that in the rush for office in Utah when she becomes a State Judge Hawley will hardly get elected, and the Federal judiciary generally "have such a habit, in their modesty, of successfully hiding their merit that it is the most difficult thing in the world to find it out." Perhaps they are not so very modest over their demerit.

The *Herald*, noticing the birth of Mrs. Mary Ann Clemetshaw's baby, says, "Such importations are no novelty in this region." Fie, Mr. *Herald*, a new baby, bless its little heart, must be a novelty in any country, at any time. Isn't that so, Mary Ann? Why every new baby, especially anybody's first, is a new wonder of the world! Isn't it, Mary Ann? Of course it is. There never was such a baby before! Was there, Mary Ann?

The *Herald* writes a homily upon riches, advising young men and old men not to "go crazy after money." Very good advice, but so long as money secures the comforts and luxuries of life, and distinguished consideration in a community, which it does in all communities, people, most people will continue to "go crazy" after it, and all the homilies in the world will not persuade many to do otherwise. It is not money, it is the all but universal homage paid to money by all sorts of men, that causes people to desire it so much, and to risk so much to obtain it.

"Otia" wrote from Brigham City, Feb. 12, "A few days since rich quartz mines were reported 'struck,' a few miles north of this city, which occasioned considerable excitement. The citizens organized a district, drafted a constitution and bye laws, levied a moderate assessment, and to-day the work of development is being speedily carried on, a company having been formed which employs four experienced miners to perform the labor. By this means the poor of our city who are interested and are not able to develop a mine, have an equal chance with the rich man; and the farmer can follow his plow

and raise his grain, while the mechanic can prosecute his labors as usual, and at the same time realize his proportion from the proceeds of the mines—if there should be any."

SCRAPS OF NEWS.

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THE OLD WORLD.—The wickedness and immorality of Paris are said to be rivalled if not exceeded by the wickedness of Rome.——An old couple—man and wife, who had fallen from "better days," were admitted to the West Bromwich workhouse, and, in accordance with the Malthusian poor law policy, were separated, which separation so affected the old man (84 years of age) that he died of grief. But this is a "Christian" country.——The Dover Young Men's Christian Association have placed "Punch" in their index expurgatorium, as a "publication contemptuous of religious influences, if not absolutely hostile to them."——Count Bismark will restore to Denmark North Schleswig if Denmark will be a fast friend to Germany. The Count is cunning, and will have his day. "Friendship" is bought and sold now-a-days.——Mr. Joseph Havenhand, at Dronfield Petty Sessions, was mulcted 12s. for kissing Miss Maria Devonport, under the mistletoe at a Christmas party, after she had emphatically declared that she "never would be kissed by a man like him," the Bench deciding "that a young lady should not be kissed, even at Christmas, against her will." Joseph, Joseph, you ought to have known better.——The Princess Louise is a bride to-day to the Marquis of Lorne. Hundreds of other girls in the country have also chosen to become brides to-day. Happiness to all the couples, in palace or cottage.——Spurgeon expects to preach his thousandth sermon in August.——It is said of Gladstone, that, "reasoning at every step he takes, he still mistakes his way."——English special jurymen receive a guinea per cause, and common jurors 8d. per cause.——Englishmen will have to pay about £3,000,000 increase of taxes the next financial year, to meet increased army and navy estimates.——Five thousand maidens subscribed a shilling each for a Bible to Princess Louise.——Six Red Republican journals have been suspended in Paris, and the establishment of new political journals during the state of siege has been forbidden.——The Black Sea Conference agreed that Turkey and Russia each might build what ships they wished in the Black Sea, and if Turkey considers herself in danger from Russia, she can call on the fleets of England, France, Austria and Italy. Russia admitted the obligation of treaties, and in return got all she wanted for the present. One paper says the end of the Conference is "the beginning of wars to come."——The Berlin newspapers are quarrelling over the conditions of peace.——The British Government will consider the Contagious Diseases Acts immoral and hurtful, if the Royal Commission says so. Nothing like having a conscience keeper—it saves the time and trouble of independent thought.——Lancashire, Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland experienced a bit of an earthquake March 17.——Great rejoicing at Berlin on the reception of the Emperor.——Paris rejoices in a serious insurrection.

THE NEW WORLD.—Congress has made the District of Columbia a Territory, and Henry D. Cooke, of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., has been appointed Governor, with a salary of $3000 per annum.——Thirty-five Republican members of the lower house of the Indiana Legislature resigned their seats, to break the quorum of the Legislature, to prevent it doing "further mischief," as it had already violated the Constitution of the State, and the Republicans say they wanted to prevent more serious violations.——At the top of Mount Washington, New Hampshire, some scientific men have been ruralizing for the winter. They report the thermometer, Feb. 26, at 59 degrees below zero, the wind rushing along at 100 miles an hour, bringing the cold down to 76 degrees below zero.——A party of 1300 English emigrants have purchased 5000 acres on the Cumberland river, 85 miles from Nashville, at two dollars an acre, payable in five years.——Five hundred masked horsemen took ten negro prisoners out of a jail in Union County, South Carolina, shot six, hung two, the others "coming up missing."——A "coal famine" prevails in New York, and a reign of terror in the coal mining districts.——The U.S. navy has one commissioned officer to every six men. Why not all be officers?—Grant's baby is in Chicago.——California has nearly 400 artesian wells.——American papers report that Bret Harte, of the "Overland Monthly," is to be connected with the Chicago "Lake Side Monthly," Mr. F. H. Head, late of Utah, business manager.